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An Encouraging Report

Reports of substantial increases in motor tourist traffic to national parks in Western Canada this year, as revealed in figures for the four months ending July 31, released by the Department of Mines and Resources at Ottawa, make welcome reading for all who are interested in efforts which are being made to widen the range of national income and of additional revenue for the people of the country.

A compilation of the figures published by the department indicates that the increase in patronage of motorists visiting these fine playgrounds of the west show considerable variations for the individual parks, but at some of the more popular resorts the increment over last year is as high as 35 per cent, and in one case well over 100 per cent.

A one-third increase is a very material augmentation and where the patronage runs into the tens of thousands it represents a very considerable increase in the amount of money brought into, and put in circulation in the country, when the fact is taken into consideration that, undoubtedly, a large percentage of the visitors originate in the neighboring country to the south.

Moreover, the figures released by the department in Ottawa do not tell the whole story, since railway officials, who do not reveal statistics until after the close of the season, are responsible for the statement that they have noted a proportionate increase in the number of tourists brought to the national parks in the west by rail this year.

Even without comment, the figures of the increase in the motorborne tourist traffic to the national parks are of sufficient interest and importance to warrant reproduction.

A Good Increase

Bank National Park, says the news dispatch conveying the information, showed an increase of more than 50 per cent. in motor travelers in that period, with 91,500 motor visitors in the last four months compared with 60,292 in the same period a year ago.

Jasper National Park, with 48,841 motor visitors, showed a gain of 1,140. Kootenay and Yoho National Parks had also increases of 14,906 and 3,376 tourist registrations respectively. A new high of 57,892 visitors was recorded at Waterton Lakes National Park, compared with 42,833 in 1928. Banff National Park, Alberta, had 15,292 visitors, an increase of 5,349 visitors.

On the prairies, Riding Mountain National Park, Manitoba, set a new record with 72,419 visitors in the period, 8,841 more than last year. Altitude at Prince Albert National Park in Saskatchewan was maintained.

When comparable average figures are allowed for those parks for which details are not given, it is the almost unanimous belief of the department that the number of visitors brought to all these western parks by automobile for the period under review is approximately 55,000.

It is recognized, of course, that all these are not visitors from the United States and other countries, a substantial percentage being Canadian, some of them being inter-provincial visitors and some of them visitors to parks within their own province. Nevertheless, it is the opinion of the department that the increase in the number of visitors brought to all these western parks by automobile for the period under review is approximately 55,000.

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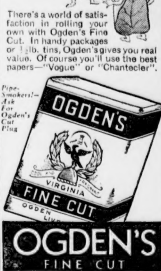
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THAT REMINDS ME—OGDEN'S IS BEST FOR ALL 'ROUND PLEASURE

There's a world of satisfaction in rolling your eighth Ogden's cigarette. Cut. In handy packages of 25 or 50. Of course you'll use the best papers—Vogue or "Chanticleer".



Will Spot Be Over

Greatest Sun Spot Show Since 1870

Is Nearing End

The ominous granulation lowering on the greatest sun spot show since 1870.

The current 11-year cycle presented one of the latest spot groups ever observed, easily seen without the aid of a telescope. Twenty-five or more exceedingly large of 117,000,000 square miles each.

For the first time short wave wireless (radio) waves were linked directly to eruptions occurring near sun spots.

These fadeouts ranged from 15 minutes to about an hour.

Ship's compasses behaved erratically at times.

Dr. J. O. Hickox, of the Carnegie Institution's Mt. Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, Cal., reported the highest "prominence" yet recorded. He saw a huge, fiery cloud of hydrogen and calcium gas shoot up 870,000 miles above the sun's atmosphere.

The cloud started at a speed of 65 miles a second, jumped to 120 and then to 200, finally easing away in space.

Fourteen German Tenders Reported By Durban, South Africa

Forty German tenders reported for the supply of telephone cables of various types and sizes have been unanimously rejected by the Durban Municipal Council.

They were all to specification and the prices were lowest.

The German tenders were rejected in favor of British tenders, despite the fact that in one instance the German price was 50 per cent. lower than the others 37 per cent., 31 per cent., and 20 per cent. lower.

The recommendation of the Tender Board, to be confirmed by the City Council, means that the corporation will have to pay £2,005 (\$39,761) instead of £1,737 (\$38,257) for cable.

In each case, the telephone manager, J. W. Roxburgh, recommended the lowest tender, "as it is in order and in view of the fact that the lowest British offer is not within ten per cent. of this figure."

In the past the council has always given a preference of 10 per cent. to British goods.

In one instance the German tender was £101 (\$1,874) and the British tender £107 (\$1,937).

World's Largest Jewel

Smithsonian Institute Has Almost

Flashes Pope's Medal At \$2,000

The Smithsonian Institution at Washington has acquired the world's largest jewel. The stone is an almost flawless crystal of lozenges weighing 153 pounds, or 350,000 carats. The average topaz for a ring or necklace weighs about five carats.

The huge gem was discovered in the Minas Gerais province of Brazil. Its color is pale blue on the outside and a pale sherry on the inside. The jewel is worth about \$5,000.

Importance Of Water

Where water is easy to get, we are apt to forget the importance of it in the lives of animals and plants.

To produce a bushel of corn requires about 15 tons of water, and a ton of alfalfa requires something like 80 tons of water.

Away Up North

Lord Tweedsmuir's Son Predicts Big Development For Arctic Region

Tremendous development of the Arctic country, known as "Away Up North," the days to come, was predicted by Hon. John Buchan, son of Lord Tweedsmuir, who has just returned to the outside after a year at Hudson's Bay Company posts in the Far North.

The Governor-General's son was stationed on Baffin Island, a large island at the northeastern extremity of Canada's Arctic possession. He was interviewed by newsmen at Saskatoon while en route with the Governor-General to Jasper, Alta.

Mr. Buchan said he liked the north and plans to return as soon as circumstances permit. War shooting was his favorite sport in the Arctic.

For farming, Mr. Buchan said, has dealt a severe blow to the fur-trading and trapping industries in the north.

Fur farming, however, will never entirely replace trapping as a source of supply, he said. In addition to those animals which do not thrive in captivity, there are some, such as the Arctic fox, which cannot be bred successfully in captivity at all.

Speaking of animal life in the far north, Mr. Buchan expressed regret that attempts to preserve the musk, which travels in herds around the Arctic Circle, have proved unsuccessful.

Unlike most wild animals, the musk ox never seems to have learned to flee the approach of man, and, as a result, is slaughtered in large numbers by Eskimos.

A Real Problem

Member Of Rothschild Family Admits She Is Puzzled

Hon. Miriam Rothschild, sister of the third Baron Rothschild and member of the famed European banking family, has a problem on her hands.

Frankly, she admits, she doesn't know how she is going to collect fees off a live grizzly bear in the Rocky Mountains.

"I can't very well chase a grizzly with a pair of tweezers," declared the young girl, in zoology of London University.

Miss Rothschild said she collected worms when she was five years old and has been interested in bugs and insects ever since. Study of fleas was the hobby of her banker-father, the late Baron Rothschild, whom she credits with discovering accidentally the flea which carried the bubonic plague.

Hope To Solve Puzzle

Winthrop Doctors Will Study Bacteria Life In Frozen Soil

Just how long bacteria can live in perpetually frozen soil is the puzzle two Winthrop doctors hope to solve with soil samples taken from below the surface at Churchill, Manitoba's northern port on the shores of Hudson Bay. Dr. A. M. Davidson and Dr. J. B. Barr, research assistants at the University of Manitoba, arrived at The Pas, Man., with their samples of solid earth, carefully sealed.

Italian colonies in East Africa, including Ethiopia, total 690,260 square miles and have a population of 4,600,000.

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Excursion Rates to Europe

Effective Aug. 7 to Oct. 15, 1929

Round Trip Rates to Britain
THIRD CLASS \$136.50
TOURIST \$177.00
 (1 week allowed in Europe)
 (Over slightly higher for dining before Sept. 15)

A Choice of Routes
 Between Montreal and Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Plymouth, Harro, London, Southampton, Plymouth, Havre, London, Galway, Cork, Liverpool.

A Choice of Routes
 Between New York and Cherbourg, Southampton, Plymouth, Havre, London, Galway, Cork, Liverpool.

See your own travel agent or
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 DONALDSON ATLANTIC LINE
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Dream Was Useful

Proved State Coach Too High To Pass Through Arch

Naturally the Duke of Portland knew the Prince of Wales (later Edward VIII.) and liked him very much. Before the latter's coronation the Duke had a remarkable dream.

He writes: "The state coach had to pass through the arch at the Horse Guards on the way to Westminster Abbey. I dreamed that it stuck in the arch, and that some of the Life Guards on duty were compelled to hew off the crown upon the coach before it could be freed. When I told the crown equerry, Colonel Dewart, he laughed and said, 'What do dreams matter?' 'At all events,' I replied, 'let us have the coach and the arch measured.'"

"So this was done, and to my astonishment, we found that the arch was exactly two feet too low to allow the coach to pass through."

"It appears that the state coach had not been driven through the arch for some time, and that the level of the road had been raised during repairs."—Vancouver Province.

New Heating Method

Detroit Man Claims To Have Invention That Works

A dozen drops of water is all that's needed to heat a room, according to Glenn Watson of Detroit, provided you employ Watson's latest invention. Motivated by electricity, the invention employs the ancient water wheel principle and a new departure in heating units. Coffee can be made in 30 seconds and a steak grilled in 80 seconds, the inventor claims.

The heater turns a film of water into steam as soon as it touches the heating surface. The steam is condensed on contact with the walls of the heating chamber and returns to its source.

Was Busy Month

In seed testing, June is usually considered to be one of the quietest months of the year. Nevertheless, 4,787 tests in all were made during this past June, including 327 tests on bare topsoil, by the laboratories of the Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Rather A Contradiction

The supposition that old people who drive automobiles create a traffic hazard isn't borne out by the report from England that approximately half the motorists involved in fatal accidents are under 31 years of age.

Trying To Solve Problem

Men Are Seeking Key To Mystery Of Cosmic Ray

Dr. Robert Millikan, noted physicist, has sailed from Pasadena, Calif., on a six months' search for a key to the mystery of the cosmic ray.

Two aides, Dr. Victor Neher and Dr. William Peckering, took more than 50 types of apparatus for detecting and measuring the frequency and intensity of the rays.

The hunt will extend through Australia, Tasmania and India.

Cosmic rays constantly bombard the earth, passing through the human body. Only lead will stop them.

"But the origin of the cosmic ray is still pretty much a mystery," said Dr. Neher. "I made observations three years ago in India, but only at one latitude. This time we will survey several latitudes."

New ray counters which Dr. Millikan is taking with him are valued at 100,000 feet by sounding balloons. On the way up they will broadcast the count back to earth to be recorded automatically on tape.

The Greatest Menace

Experiments Show Soil Erosion Biggest Factor In Loss Of Fertility

Experiments conducted by the Dominion experimental farm, Ottawa, over a four-year period show erosion is probably the greatest single factor causing loss of soil fertility, according to William Dickson of the field husbandry division.

Experiments showed a large percentage of the available plant food in soil is present in the weathered surface layer and may be permanently lost through removal of that layer of erosion.

Effect on crop growth of varying degrees of erosion was determined in the experiments by growing barley on plots from which amounts of the surface soil had been removed. The dark surface soil, approximately seven inches deep, overlies lighter colored subsoil.

It was shown that when no surface soil was removed the average yield here of wheat was 29.5 bushels, 32.7 bushels with three inches removed, 18 bushels with six inches removed, and 5.3 bushels with all surface soil removed.

The results, according to Dickson, suggest the importance of employing soil-conserving crops such as not-forming hay, and of soil saving cultural practices, such as across-the-slope tillage wherever danger of erosion exists.

Tip For Editors

Delinquent Subscribers Might Respond As They Did In Kansas

The editor of a Kansas paper says he picked up a Winchester rifle one day recently and started up the street to its owner. The delinquent subscribers got it into their heads he was on the warpath and a number of them he met insisted on paying him what they owed him.

On his return to the office he found a load of hay, 15 bushels of corn, ten bushels of potatoes, a load of wood and a barrel of turnips had been brought in.

As many as 50,000 acorns may be stored in the bark of a tree, where woodpeckers drill holes to store their food supplies.

MICKIE SAYS—

LEAVIN' HAND BILLS OR ADVERTISING SHEETS AT FOLK'S DOORS IS JUST DISTRIBUTION—NUTHIN' ELSE—WHILE CIRCULATION IS WHAT YOU GET BY ADVERTISING IN THIS NEWSPAPER



PARA-PANI HEAVY WAXED PAPER

DO YOU LIKE COLD CUTS?

Save left-overs by wrapping with Para-Pani Heavy Waxed Paper

Order Para-Pani 10-day from your neighborhood merchant.

APPLEFORD PAPER PRODUCTS LTD.
 WAREHOUSES AT
 WINNIPEG - REGINA - SASKATOON - CALGARY - EDMONTON

United States Tourists Always Receive A Warm Welcome From Canadians

Canada's streams and forests first attract United States tourists, but Canadian courtesy and friendliness aid in bringing them back year after year.

Homeward bound tourists described their vacations to Canada in questionnaires completed on return to their native haunts. The cordiality of the Canadian was remarked upon in every answered questionnaire. Americans remember the politeness of the customs officers and the police force, the friendliness of the people and the anxiety to make the tourist feel at home.

Most tourists get the idea of a Canadian vacation from sports magazines. They come laden with fishing tackle, camping equipment and in the fall, hunting gear. But a few are disappointed. The scenery is "fascinating" some say, others remember their "big catch" as the highlight of their trip.

An Iowa remarked that the absence of "civilized cities," appealed to him in Canada. Another American said the "warmth of the sun and the coolness of the shade" were vivid memories.

The famed Callander quintet topped the list of memorable sights in Canada for most tourists. The Carlton and Peace Tower in Ottawa was the most memorable sight for many.

Government tourist bureaux are besieged with inquiries about Canada in May until late in October regarding Canada's scenic spots, her best weather, streams and lakes and grounds. One imaginative inquirer asked the Toronto bureau to send him information on the steam train. Inquiries regarding airplane flights for landing in northern Ontario have kept officials thinking lately, but the majority of questions are answered, pertaining to conditions of roads and camping sites.

There's plenty of room for everyone in Canada and your roads aren't cluttered up with billboards, keep it that way, one enthusiastic traveler from Ohio wrote.

Government bureaux figure the average motor tourist on a two weeks' vacation spends about \$50 and \$50. Last year Canada gained more than \$100,000,000 from tourist trade and it is expected the 1939 figures will triple this sum. The New York World's Fair has aided rather than taken away from Ontario tourists. In fact, many western travelers have chosen the King's highways through Ontario as their route to New York and back home again.

The visit of their Majesties in May and June was just a "teaser" to many, one bureau official said. Americans who drove over for the day to see the King and Queen were home planning to return at vacation time when the stores and restaurants were open to all in the cities and when they could concentrate on seeing the countryside.

Production Of Grasses

Report Shows More Being Grown On Saskatchewan Farms

A definite trend towards the production of grasses and legumes on Saskatchewan farms, especially in the northeastern part of the province, is evidenced in the work of production services, plant products division at Saskatoon.

Applications for registration of grasses and legumes have been steadily increasing, according to an official of the department. Much of the seed registered is marketed in Saskatchewan, indicating many farmers have increased the numbers of livestock upon their farms.

Many of the new rust-resistant varieties of wheat are not yet acceptable for registration, and consequently, applications for wheat seed registration have fallen off considerably.

Officials Were Obliging

Gave Buttons As Souvenirs To Canadian Girls Touring Europe

Buttons clipped from the uniforms of obliging European officials by 55 Canadian school girls were among the souvenirs of a whirlwind tour of Europe.

The girls, ranging in age from 13 to 20, collected official buttons in England, Scotland, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Switzerland and Italy in the course of a three-week trip which left most of them with the impression that the hosts were the most hospitable people they met, and Edinburgh the best city they visited.

Muscles which raise and lower the wings of a pigeon weigh 50 per cent, as much as the entire bird.

Dudgeon Steam Wagon

Was Name Of First Automobile Driven In United States

There is an exhibition in the Railway Building at New York World's Fair the first automobile driven in the United States. It was called the Dudgeon Steam Wagon and was first seen at the Crystal Palace Exposition in Bryant Park in 1868. The wagon could carry 12 people and had a maximum speed of 14 miles an hour. Not until two years later, however, did the city authorities allow it to be driven on certain designated streets and it had to be preceded by a man waving a red flag, just as in the early days of railway locomotives and the gasoline driven automobile. The Dudgeon Wagon is said to be still in good mechanical shape. It is owned by descendants of the inventor who are in the engineering business in New York City.

The word automobile is derived from two Greek words meaning a vehicle operated by internal power as distinct from that is hauled. But the steam automobile on roads was not only many years ahead of the gasoline car, but long preceded the railways. A Frenchman, Nicholas Cugnot, invented one in 1692 that crawled along at a rate of four miles an hour.

Richard Trevithick, who pioneered in England in steam engines, produced a steam automobile in 1801. A year later that raised the speed to nine miles. It was, in fact, operated as a bus service in the streets of London. The first development of steam cars during the next 25 years, and by 1830 there were bus services travelling at a rate of 25 miles an hour on country roads; and that was the speed limit in Ontario more than 100 years ago.

The advent of the gasoline automobile in the nineties was such an improvement over the steam automobile that it is surprising the steam car persisted so long. It had its merits, but stability and handiness of operation for popular use were fatal drawbacks. — St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Migration Would Be Easy

Stefansson Says There Are Many Advantages In Alaska

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer, said the problem of developing Alaska was "chiefly a psychological problem since we no longer are frontier-minded."

The territory, he said, would make a good home for "a general type of any nationality" and could easily be developed to the point where they would be comparable with Scandinavia.

Commenting on U.S. Interior Secretary Harold Ickes' advocacy of the transfer of European refugees to Alaska, Stefansson said most people don't realize how easily Alaska's resources could be developed.

"Take newspaper, as an example," he said. "If the Finns can export their newspapers to the United States, they can export them to Alaska, too, even after they pay the tariff, think what Alaska could do. It is nearer to the United States and wouldn't have to pay duty."

"Of course, that industry would require great capital, but if American newspapers are willing to invest in Canadian papers, why couldn't some papers, especially those on the west coast, invest in an Alaskan enterprise? There would be a market, also, in Japan; provided we stay on good terms with Japan."

"Alaska has substantially as many resources as Scandinavia and could support as large a population," he said.

The Boaring Forties

"When a person gets to the age of 40 years the years run past with a roaring sound. This is known as the roaring forties." This schoolgirl "howler" was quoted by Miss E. Stoppard, headmistress of St. Mary's Hall, Brighton, England, at a prize-giving.

Has Different Hobby

Charles E. Rush, new head of the Cleveland public library, has as a hobby the collecting of chimney and fireplace descriptions. After 20 years, Rush has a collection of 1,000 fireplace figures. All are represented by a catalogue system, with pictures and detailed descriptions.

Neptune's satellite moves about that planet in a little less than six days. Neptune's moon is about the same size as the earth's moon.

A fool and his money soon make a lot of friends.



Among Hollywood newsweds this month are Janet Gaynor, screen actress, and Gilbert Adrian, the stylist, who were married at Yuma, Arizona.

'Hopper Poisoning

Would Be Effective If Used Immediately Following Harvest

Danger from another possible grasshopper outbreak next year may be lessened considerably by using poison during the egg-laying season, and byillage of stubble-land immediately following harvest.

Heavy flights of grasshoppers stop once it is time for laying eggs, stubble hoppers usually settling in crops in both types can be poisoned easily and economically.

If bait is spread promptly, poisoning is particularly effective on roadside hoppers because they usually concentrate in comparatively small areas. Plowing or surface tillage will bring the best results in the destruction of stubble hoppers. In heavily infested areas, shallow tillage is the most practical method to kill hoppers. At the same time, it helps prepare stubble land intended for seeding in 1940.

Received Royal Message

Quebec Centenary Thought Honor Came From Queen Victoria

Wilfrid Brouseau, St. John's, could hardly believe it when informed that the "Queen" had called congratulations on the occasion of his 100th birthday. It seems the centenary thought at first that Queen Victoria was meant.

"I was in England 80 years ago and she was an old lady then," Brouseau said when told of the congratulatory message from the King and Queen at a dinner in his honor, and at which he received a pair of gold. "I don't see how she could send me congratulations now. Why, I'm 100."

However, the message was from Queen Elizabeth and King George, signed by their Majesties private secretary. It said: "The King and Queen are very much interested to hear that you are celebrating your 100th birthday and send you hearty congratulations and good wishes."

Crochet Last Supper By Da Vinci



FOR THE HOUSEHOLD ARTS BY ALICE BROOKS

This great masterpiece, The Last Supper, has been translated into crochet for you. The 25 x 47 inch panel is effective in living or dining room or as a panel in an altar cloth. Pattern 6432 contains chart and directions for making; illustration of it and of other materials needed. To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamp cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McEwen Ave. E. Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Story Of Early Norsemen Suggests They Travelled Westward To Great Lakes

Evolution Of The Button

Centuries Ago Piece Of Bone Was First Used

The man who invented the zipper, a Swiss, died in the United States the other day. He made a fortune and retired early from business life to enjoy life. Today the zipper fastener is applied to many things. The button is going out of fashion, in the support of his points. Notwithstanding the invasion of the zipper, British army tailors are complaining that there are too many buttons on the new battle dress. There are 38 of them, but many are merely ornamental. They are not holding anything up. No doubt the new soldiers will cease having so many buttons. The belt noir of the citizen army during the World War was polished buttons with "Soldier's Friend." Many a man got several hours extra duty or extra fatigue duty because a button was missing. Another who regarded well-polished buttons as the hall mark of a good soldier, spoke of the time when an insufficient amount of apt and polish had been expended.

The advent and evolution of the button has almost to the 12th century. The early Briton was attired in a skin but he had no means of holding it together when the wind blew. The first attempt at buttoning came. It is believed, when on a trip to a British-made button on one side of the skin and pulled the other side through the slit. That served for a little while, but the slit wore out and the button was open. So the early Briton pondered the problem and broke off a piece of bone from the animal he had been eating. He made a sort of peg of it and stuck it through the hole. It stayed that way, and this man evolved the first button.

That is not a story. It has been proved by excavations. St. Thomas Times-Journal.

College Is Very Old

Elon Received Charter From Henry VI, 500 Years Ago

The London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal says: "Elon College, biggest, but not oldest of our public schools, will celebrate next year the 500th anniversary of its royal charter. Compared to a lot of living Old Englishmen will form part of the program."

It was Henry VI, who came to the throne of England when he was nine months old, who granted Elon's charter, and endowed the college from the ruins of alien priories suppressed by his predecessor. The original foundation consisted of a provost, 10 scholars, three clerics, a chorister, a schoolmaster, 25 poor and indigent scholars, and the same number of poor men or laborers. The 10th century was William of Wykeham's Winchester foundation, a fact of which Wykehamites still occasionally remind themselves.

A curious Elon custom, last observed in 1914, was the Mauleen, of unknown origin, which was performed triennially on Whit-Tuesday. Elon boys, in military order, marched, with music, flags, and a captain in a small mound near the Bath road, Sall Hill, where they levied tribute, or "salt" from passers-by and onlookers. The collection sometimes exceeded £1,000. After sundry descensions, the "salt" went to the school captain.

Floating Weather Bureau

Will Furnish South Atlantic Air Pilots With Report

Seventy men have set out from Le Havre, France, to live for three months in mid-Atlantic in a floating weather bureau, the French meteorological vessel Carimare. The 1,000-ton vessel, which carried equipment possessed by no other meteorological ship, will send out weather reports every three hours to the pilots flying the South Atlantic air route. Experts will operate the unique "radio-sound" apparatus, by means of which it is possible to obtain data of conditions in the upper air.

As a youth Thomas A. Edison was not partial to fine clothes, and dressed very shabbily so that he could spend all the money he earned on books and apparatus.

Butler: "But, sir, we've not quarried the Cadillac race of the Alaskan peninsula weighs only 20 ounces at birth, but reaches a weight of 1,500 pounds when full grown."

Inscription on a Iron tombstone: "Born in Austria, lived in Czechoslovakia, died in Germany, never left home."

The government of Japan threatens to mobilize all industries.

Vinland is the variously identified part of North America visited by the Norsemen perhaps 500 years before Columbus "discovered" the continent. Norse sailors, visiting North America from Iceland to Greenland and then to the mainland.

From Norse tales the belief has prevailed for hundreds of years that Vinland, the land of "self sown wheat" and "grapes," abundant food and great wealth, must be Nova Scotia or the New England states or even Virginia, so well do they fit the descriptions left by the Vikings.

In his book "Here Was Vinland," James W. Curran, editor of the Salt Daily Star at Salt Lake City, Utah, draws a fascinating conclusion that Vinland was the Great Lakes region of Canada and the United States. His theory is the Norsemen ventured into Ontario, Canada, North Dakota and elsewhere around the year 1000.

"Here Was Vinland" may or may not be accepted by the experts, but the reader of Mr. Curran's book is certain to be led with interest by scholars and archaeologists, and by people who will just want to know about the almost-legendary Norsemen.

Mr. Curran is already famous as the unofficial publicity man of the modest west that inhabits the bush country of his Algonia district. It was he who passed on to the world that celebrated assertion: "The man who made a map of the world." Perhaps in the further interest of Algonia's tourist trade, Mr. Curran also has produced a "Norseman's Algonia," which is as large as a hand-drawn map.

But in "Here Was Vinland" Mr. Curran tells a complete story of Algonia's and North America's first white tourists. The story is all the more interesting because it is not a sort of legend, but a story that is not must be to his right. He expects the story to be discarded in certain quarters but he hopes it will arouse interest. That is the full purpose of the volume.

The theory is that Norsemen sailed from their homes in Scandinavia to Hudson Bay, more than 600 years before they were explored by and named by James Hudson. Mr. Curran holds these bold adventures found Lake Superior and eventually explored along much of the Great Lakes.

In support of his theory he cites relics of probable or possible Norse origin from such such places as Ontario, Minnesota, and North Dakota. He also mentions the "Norseman's Algonia," which is as large as a hand-drawn map.

Mr. Curran stresses the importance of the relics but he does not think they are the "Norseman's Algonia," which is as large as a hand-drawn map. He relates the strange tale of a Norseman who lived in Vinland, another white tribe, found in 1741 by the French explorer, Pierre Verendrye.

Mr. Curran has included detailed results of his own investigations, published in the Salt Daily Star between August, 1938, and February, 1939. These original articles are not the least interesting part of the volume.

He suggests that all available relics bearing on Norse visits to America be assembled at a conference at some central point, preferably the Salt, for inspection and comment by experts.

Because he knows all the Norse stories, including those that vary in detail from the one he chooses to think may turn out to be the correct story, Mr. Curran frankly relates them. But "Here Was Vinland" stands presently as a story, not a fact, until a further investigation of the Viking and his explorations.

For Nice For Fires

The fire brigade at Streetsville, Ont., is so proud of its bright, shiny truck the members put it on display at a street dance and carnival there. They were so proud of it they would not use it to answer a fire. They spent all the money he earned on the fire when a hay truck started on fire on a town street.

Inscription on a Iron tombstone: "Born in Austria, lived in Czechoslovakia, died in Germany, never left home."

The government of Japan threatens to mobilize all industries.

Household Arts By Alice Brooks

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PROBLEM OVER WHEAT SURPLUS HAS LESSENNED

Ottawa.—Canada's surplus of wheat does not seem as the problem it was a few weeks ago. It was a colossal one, when George McIvor, chairman of the Canada Wheat Board, and the secretary, Dr. T. W. Grindley, arrived in Ottawa to discuss wheat quotas with Hon. W. D. Euler, minister of trade, to see how the surplus could be disposed of without breaking the market, the war scare was shooting wheat prices upward.

Mr. McIvor announced the board had sold almost all its cash wheat from last year's crop so it will not be able to recoup losses to any great extent from an advance in spot wheat prices, but no doubt in selling cash wheat the board took a fairly large loss to a considerable extent. The board chairman declined to discuss that phase. It would be on the basis that losses on the year's transaction might be reduced.

The board bought last year's crop at 80 cents a bushel, less No. 1 Northern at Fort William and Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, estimated it would cost the federal treasury \$48,000,000 when speaking in the House of Commons last winter.

Cash or spot wheat is wheat sold for immediate delivery. Wheat futures are contracts for the delivery of wheat at a future date. The board sold the bulk of the 1938 crop, which it purchased at a basic price of 80 cents, at prevailing prices, so the board no doubt took a heavy loss.

If, however, the board purchased in exchange large blocks of contracts to take wheat within the next few months, it stands to make a profit on these futures from any price rise which may occur. Should the market futures holdings be large enough, and prices rise far enough, it is possible it might finally make the books on the 1938 crop with a much smaller loss than was anticipated.

A price rise above the 80-cent level is not necessary to give the board a profit on its futures which might serve to offset its losses. So long as the futures prices rise above the price at which the futures were purchased and the board disposes of its holdings the operation would be profitable.

For the 1938 crop the board is paying 70 cents a bushel less No. 1 Northern at Fort William, so market prices still are below the board's. However, with unsettled world conditions, farmers may be inclined to hold back their wheat.

Until the situation became critical it was felt the wheat surplus would be rushed to the elevators and with a big crop in prospect and a 90,000,000 bushels carryover from last year, difficulties were anticipated. However, no market expectation then that the market would go above the board's price, but now there is a strong possibility, so the farmers may be inclined to hold their wheat knowing they can always get 70 cents from the board, and the market goes above 70 cents, they can sell to the trade at the higher price.

Appeal From Roosevelt

Methods Suggested To Keep Peace Between Germany And Poland Washington.—President Roosevelt addressed appeals for peace to President Hitler and President Moscicki of Poland, suggesting three methods for avoiding war.

These were:

1. By direct negotiation.
2. By submission of their controversy to impartial arbitration.
3. Agreement to adopt the procedure of conciliation selecting a conciliator or moderator.

This was President Roosevelt's second peace appeal of the day, he first having been addressed by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

President Roosevelt's secretary, Stephen T. Early, pointed out the president did not have in mind any other decision such as was made at Munich last fall, since in his message to the president of Poland and King Victor the president said:

"Both Poland and Germany being sovereign governments, it is understood, of course, that upon request to any one of these governments, I suggest, each nation will agree to accord complete respect to the independence and territorial integrity of the other."

Six Vessels Chartered
Montreal.—Six vessels have been chartered to carry Canadian wheat to Great Britain next month, a Montreal shipping firm reported it had been informed by shipping agents from Britain.

Ready To Move Grain

Saskatchewan Division C.N.R. Expected To Handle 80,000 Carloads, Saskatchewan.—"The Saskatchewan Division of the Canadian National Railway, which includes three divisions, Saskatchewan, Regina and Prince Albert, with headquarters at Saskatoon, is now prepared to handle the heaviest crop in 10 years, the movement of which, from this district alone, is well in excess of 80,000 carloads," W. I. Munro, general superintendent of the Saskatchewan Division, Canadian National Railway, said.

"This is thought to be a conservative figure of the grain that will be moved, and does not include grain held for feed, seed, etc.," Mr. Munro said. "Present indications are that there will be nearly as much grain moved from the Saskatoon division alone this year, as was moved from the whole three divisions, comprising the district last year."

For some time past, many extra men have been employed in preparing locomotives and cars to meet the anticipated movement. We expect that all available rolling stock will be pressed into service this season. Over 50 men have been employed at the Saskatoon terminal alone preparing rolling stock for the big crop movement.

"When the crop movement is fully made, we expect that the grain will be moved, and does not include grain held for feed, seed, etc.," Mr. Munro said. "Present indications are that there will be nearly as much grain moved from the Saskatoon division alone this year, as was moved from the whole three divisions, comprising the district last year."

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Alberta's Crop Prospects
Yields In Some Districts Will Be Higher Than Expected
Edmonton, Alta.—Cooler weather, which has been the rule in the north, has brought a more optimistic note to Alberta's crop prospects. Hon. G. D. Mulken, minister of agriculture, said in his crop report.

In some areas of the north where drought was expected to be severe, yields have been higher than expected, the report said, but the effect of moving the effect of high temperatures.

Cutting is general in practically all areas. Combining has been under way in the south and has been general in other sections.

Yields in some districts have been higher than expected, the report said, but the effect of moving the effect of high temperatures.

Floods In Tientsin
Have Taken Enormous Toll Of Life And Disease Is Spreading
Tientsin.—Officials asking aid for flooded Tientsin, said that some 3,000,000 persons were affected by the mounting waters of the Hai river. The impression here is to have taken an enormous toll of life.

Both British and American authorities are working to evacuate the men and children if boats could be obtained.

Disease spread rapidly and authorities were unable to obtain sufficient vaccine and medicine.

In the midst of this disaster the British were informed that the anti-British campaign at Tientsin, 150 miles north of Tientsin, had become so intense that English women and children must be taken away.

Troops For Mediterranean
Britain Is Bringing The Fleet Up To Full Strength
London.—An admiralty official said Great Britain was sending reinforcements to the Mediterranean theatre to bring it up to full strength.

There was no indication how many men were being sent. It was known, however, that several special trains carrying men crossed France en route to Toulon where they were to join the fleet.

Mortgage Bank Opens Soon
Ottawa.—The operation of the new central mortgage bank will begin within six weeks, it has been learned. It is expected the bank that time will begin making membership agreements with companies holding an estimated \$575,000,000 in farm and urban mortgages across Canada.

Peace Leader Resigns
Toronto.—A. A. MacLeod, chairman of the Canadian League for Peace and Democracy for the past five years, has resigned. MacLeod headed a Canadian delegation to the first world congress at Brussels in 1923, and was elected to the general council.

Recall Of Parliament

Marked Eighth Time In Britain Since The Great War
London.—Prime Minister Chamberlain's recall of parliament marks the eighth time since the Great War that a recess has been interrupted by an emergency.

The previous recessions were: April, 1929—Italian invasion of Albania. September, 1938—German & Czech crisis. January, 1938—Death of King George V. October, 1935—Italian invasion of Ethiopia.

October, 1932—Endorsement of Ottawa agreements. September, 1931—Depression and financial crisis. 1924—Irish legislation.

DEFENCE PLANS FOR CANADA ARE DECLARED READY

Ottawa.—Detailed plans to ensure the security of the Canadian people are in constant readiness. Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of national defence, said. He did not wish, however, to discuss details of the plans.

Should Canada become involved in a war, a complete plan for mobilization of all Canada's defence forces would be immediately set in operation. Units of the small permanent army, scattered throughout the Dominion, are always mobilized, but would be brought up to war strength by calling up the reserves and the entire volunteer militia force.

Royal Canadian Air Force non-permanent squadrons, aerial courier corps of the volunteer militia, would be added to the strength of the permanent air force squadrons, and naval reserves and the regular naval reserve would swell the ranks of Canada's full-time army men.

Fifteen committees of the government service in which almost every department has been represented, have been working on the plans. They were ready last September when the Munich crisis had been being greatly improved and elaborated.

Mr. Mackenzie expressed satisfaction with the way the plans had been prepared and was confident that if it became necessary to put them into operation they would work with the utmost smoothness.

Canada's militia has a training strength of 45,000 but due to some extent, to the royal visit, there was a rush to volunteer last spring and the enlisted strength is now probably more than 50,000. Reserves will further increase this number. Many will be required at Atlantic and Pacific coast towns in event of war.

To deal with enemy aliens in Canada and protection of property against sabotage will require a considerable portion of the troops.

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AWARDED DEGREE PH.D.

Michael Timonin of the Division of Biology and Dairy Research, Science Service, Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, who has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by Rutgers University, N.J. A native of Novouzensk, Russia, Dr. Timonin came to Canada in 1925 and secured his B.S. degree from the University of Manitoba.

He did not wish, however, to discuss details of the plans.

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Conquers Difficult Climb

Canada's Woman Ski Champion Reaches Peak Of Mount Athabasca
Jasper, Alta.—Gertrude Wepala, Dominion ski champion, made Canada's first wintering history as the first woman to conquer the difficult ascent to the peak of Mount Athabasca. The Vancouver star and two professional skiers, Peter Vajda of Switzerland and Ted Bishop of Edmonton, reached the summit of the 11,452-foot snowcap seven hours after starting out from the lower tongue of Athabasca glacier.

Only previous ski ascent of Mount Athabasca was recorded in June by Benno Hyskys, former instructor at the famous Arberg ski school in Austria. Miss Wepala's ascent was made under snow conditions of mid-summer up the centre glacier of the north face of the mountain.

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BRITISH BILL GIVES WIDE POWERS TO PARLIAMENT

London.—King George placed the great seal upon the emergency bill at Buckingham palace, after it had been rushed there from Westminster, and it immediately became law.

The bill was rushed through parliament, convoked during the emergency, with astonishing speed. Less than an hour after it had been pushed through the necessary three stages in the House of Commons, it went through its three stages in the house of lords. The King was waiting at Buckingham palace to approve it as soon as it was rushed to him. The bill gives the British government virtually dictatorial powers.

The King shall have power to issue decrees having the force of law. Any emergency law, however, except land may be taken over by the government.

Emergency powers may be entered and searched. The secretary of state for home affairs may order any arrest, he may order any search, and he may order any seizure.

Any act of parliament or of the parliament of Northern Ireland may be suspended by decree.

The treasury may impose any scheme of financial control authorized by the government, and the provision that the order must be approved within 28 days by the House of Commons.

The king may apply any order under the act to any colony, protectorate, territory, or foreign country in which the force of his Majesty has jurisdiction.

Judicial proceedings may be heard in camera if the court deems it expedient. Violations may be punishable on summary conviction to a term of not more than two months, or both, and upon indictment and conviction to a term of not more than two years imprisonment, or both.

Such authorities may be specified and may be empowered to make orders and bylaws for any of the purposes of the act.

Attains Terrific Speed
Cobb Exceeded Six Miles A Minute On Utah Salt Flats
Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah.—A new world land speed record of 368.85 miles per hour—better than six miles a minute—was set by John H. Cobb, Los Angeles motorist, in his 24-cylinder "Bulldog" Buick.

Cobb, who shot his turtle-shaped car over the salt flats at a phenomenal speed of 37.075 miles per hour, struck an average of two turns over the measured mile far above the 100-mph mark.

Another Briton, Captain George E. R. Kytton, Cobb also surpassed Kytton's 350-mph record with a speed of 367.74.

Ed Raitton, with Cobb's triumph, and may be empowered to make orders and bylaws for any of the purposes of the act.

Japan's Foreign Policy
May Be Altered By Germany's Part With Russia
Tokyo.—It was reported Emperor Hirohito intends to summon an imperial council meeting to consider Japan's foreign policy in view of the diplomatic emergency precipitated by Germany's part with Russia.

It was reported, however, that the government opinion was that Japan should seek improved relations with the United States and Great Britain because they considered that Germany had forfeited their confidence.

It was learned that the emperor was shortening his stay at Hayama, his summer residence, and was returning to Tokyo.

Prepared For Raids
Britain Has Things In Readiness For Attack From Air
London.—A number of key men who would co-ordinate Britain's air raid precautions machinery in war time have gone to their posts at the central "nerve centre"—a Whitehall basement—and will there until further notice, it was learned authoritatively.

They are understood to have ready a series of telegrams which, if pushed on a word from the government, would set immediately in motion the countryside machinery of air raid precautions.

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For Safer Night-Driving

Nutritional Facts Along With Idea That Carrots Help A Lot

There is no doubt about it; the diet experts are mulling too much with human liberty, and just at the time when we need all of it we can get. These experts have no tact. Indeed, there must be a streak of sadism in them. They are evidently only fishing out horrible things about food and there is no end to their pontificating. If you are going to do something strenuous, they declared not long ago, eat a lot of jelly before you do it. Jelly! And now comes Miss May Foley, Massachusetts State college nutritionist, a title that you can't very well ignore, to say that before you go for that evening spin in your car you should eat a couple of carrots for safety.

Here is the explanation: Carrots contain vitamin A, which prevents night blindness. "A person whose eyes in dim light is impaired, due to lack of vitamin A," says Miss Foley, "can eat a serving of carrots before he goes out driving in the evening and be assured that his vision will be better."

Note the rigidity of authority. It is typical. Here a woman who has been brought up on the theory that carrots make the hair curl, and as some do they free themselves from this yoke with a hearty howl, and the carrots are thrown right back in their faces with a scathing leer. And now you think it is unfair to carrots.

We believe carrots are good in their own way, but compulsion and food don't mix. There was something rather appealing in the old-fashioned determination about the modern diet. It is poor, since resistance against odds, and spicing muscular mind. There is something oddly suggestive about the modern substitutes that are probably and that is what really annoys us.

It is hard, very hard, to picture the scenes ahead of us if the Foley type of advice is strictly adhered to. Give me my carrots, please, and I am going out for a short spin in the country. —Hamilton Spencer.

Unusual Trade For Girls

Five Have Learned Thumbing To Carry On Father's Business

Frank Sheppard was born in a town of Burlington, Ont., for 20 years has no home in his family to follow father's trade as a sheepherder. He is now a sheepherder because five of his six daughters are going into the business in a big way.

The real experts are Elma, 21; Leola, 22; Doris, 23; and Mildred, 25, sixteen-year-old Vivian also is showing interest in the work. Elsie, 14, is still at school but also does a little thumbing for her spare moments.

At one time Mr. Sheppard was not working for him but he claims better work is done now by himself and the girls.

Doris has become an executive and occupies the business office part of the time. The rest of the girls go out with their father, climb sheep and eat pastures, his fancies and do all sorts of mental work.

Check Still Going

Ancient Timpone Has Been Tied

Ang for 250 Years

An ancient clock ticks at Bath, England, in the famous Pump Room of this historic spa still ticks 230 years after Thomas Timpone presented it to the governors.

Timpone, master of the Worsnup Company of Chesham in 1704, had a shop at the corner of Whitefriars and Fleet Streets in London.

Many of the clocks and watches he made are still used, when Christopher Wren was building St. Paul's Cathedral Timpone considered making a clock for it, but he would run for a century without winding. However, he wanted around \$20,000 for the job and the clock was sold. Timpone's bones rest in Westminster Abbey.

Good Thing To Know

If you have trouble with the sugar in fruit or berry pie, try this: Put only half the required quantity of sugar in the pie at first. Mix the rest with half the quantity of water and add it three minutes before the pie is baked. This will keep the sugar from being too sticky, and the pie will be just what you need.

His Clocks Number

The calendar "I was never at a glance. No matter where I go to work I work at my unclocky number looks up and down in someone's."

The Householder: "What do you mean?"

What's your unclocky number?

Brain returns about five pounds of nitrogen, annually to each acre of land.

Honoring Matabele King

Movement To Erect Memorial In Kruai Near Bulawayo

A fund has been started in Bulawayo by the local Rotary Club for the erection of a memorial to Matabele, the first king of the Matabele nation, who entered into a peace and friendship with Britain in 1890.

A site, about the British United Press, has been chosen at Matabele, Matabele's royal burial, some 15 miles from Bulawayo.

It is estimated that the memorial, which is estimated will cost £500, shall be opened during the Rhodesian jubilee celebrations next year.

In the appeal for funds the Rotary Club records the conclusion of the treaty with Britain, which the king solemnly observed, and states that he aided the Rev. Robert Moffat in establishing the first settlement in Matabeleland in 1890.

Glaring Headlights

Attract Motor Vision Of Car Driver For Considerable Time

Stands at a light globe for a few seconds and then look away. Then look at some printed material. Note the blur in the center of your vision. Notice, too, how long it is before your sight becomes normal again. This same thing happens when you drive along at the lights of night and pass lights that glare into your eyes. However, the good driver doesn't let his eyes glare into his eyes. When he approaches bright headlights he reduces his speed and keeps his eyes on the right edge of the road. But doing each day when it is hard to do is the measure of the difference between those who drive safely and those who do not.

Of course, all good motorists keep their headlights in proper adjustment so that they don't glare into the eyes of others, and every courteous driver, when he is passing a motorist on the highway, in night driving as in everything else, just give the other fellow the same chance you expect from him. —Brandon Sun.

A Royal Experiment

Late King George Found Direct Labor Not Very Economical

His late summer home in Buckingham Palace garden, which has now made way for a bigger and more modern residence, has been the scene of a royal experiment. Late King George found direct labor, in which King George V was greatly interested, it had its origin in a concern of the Victoria Club, a working man's institution. It was claimed that direct labor was as economical as contract. "Well," said the King, "build me a summer house by direct labor." Experiment did the trick. It was not only the economic proposition claimed. Nevertheless, the King said he decided much against it, and the following year he was extremely sorry over the job.

Aiding Their Soldiers

Japanese Girls Have Put New Ideas To Good Use

Girls of Japan are aiding the soldiers at the front in China by selling stitches, which complete garments of a thousand stitches to ward off all evil spirits and bring the wearer good luck. In Kobe recently girls were stationed at every street corner holding partially made garments. The streets were crowded with the women, and the stream of pedestrians passing as they sold their goods and put a few stitches in the garment. With their fingers, the women counted only a minute or so. When the garments are completed they are sent to the men in the front. The idea has spread to other cities.

Journey Will Take Month

Duke Of Kent Will Not Reach Australia Until November

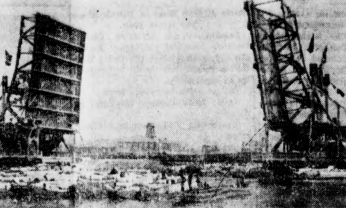
The Duke of Kent will leave England in the liner Strathmore, Oct. 11, accompanied by the Duchess and the two royal children, and will reach Fremantle, the port of Western Australia's capital, Perth Nov. 14. Proceedings in every state, through which the new governor-general will pass, a naval and air force escort for their liner around the Antarctic coast, and a spectacular reception at Canberra, the commonwealth capital, have been arranged tentatively for the arrival.

Sutor: "I've come to you, Sir, to ask for your daughter's hand."

Her father: "Tell me when were you first struck by her?"

Sutor: "Sir, we've not quarreled."

NEW PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE TROUBLE ZONE IN FAR EAST



The International Bridge at Tientsin, North China. This bridge connects the French Concession and the British Concession with the special area through which traffic must pass to reach the station.

A Courageous Man

Doctor Risking Life To Save Minor Asians He Was Seized

At Somerset, Pa., recently a minor doctor, Dr. J. H. Spencer, who had been a 26-ton bomber fell on his arm. Dr. Spencer of Somerset, called to the scene, performed an emergency operation, cutting away the arm. As the doctor worked, amidst the fragments of bones, falling all around him, and experienced nurses at any moment expected another side, that might have obliterated both doctor and patient. Asked later if he was not frightened, Dr. Spencer replied:

"Sure, I was scared, scared stiff, but I knew it was the only chance to save a life."

Here is a quotation to an honest man and a brave one. To be sure Dr. Spencer did not do more than his duty. He has taken the oath of Hippocrates, which binds him to save a life whenever he can, making no exception on account of danger to his own. But doing each day when it is hard to do is the measure of the difference between those who drive safely and those who do not.

Might Split White Settlers

Area In New Guinea Suggested For European Refugees

What may well prove to be another Palestine for the political and religious refugees fleeing from Europe has been found in New Guinea. Assistant District Officer Taylor, who just returned to Rabaul, New Guinea, after 18 months spent in the Mount Hagen-Senik River area of New Guinea, says he found a land, mostly Chinese in the uplands which European settlers could develop to the standard of Kenya Colony in Africa.

He states it will take some time to bring this country under control but believes that with the completion of a road from coast to coast Europeans will be able to develop it.

The quality of the soil was good and large quantities of sugar cane and potatoes were flourishing. The natives, says Taylor, have a real admiration for the white man, and a superior culture to other New Guinea tribes.

Trees Are Hibernating

New York's Million Dollar Elms Are Not Dead Says Expert

Fifth avenue's "million-dollar" elms are "hibernating" in mid-season.

The eight trees planted by the Rockefeller trust spring into the concrete sidewalks fronting mid city. No New Yorkers could see what a road they are.

But, they aren't ailing—they are just being original, explained T. M. Van Den Hook, Radio City's chief horticulturist.

"The elms aren't used to getting their foot from such cramped space. They're putting out extra roots. Meanwhile they're just suspending growth above ground," he said.

"The trees are healthy," Dr. Van Den Hook added. "They have grown six or eight inches since we put them in." The trees are about 35 feet high.

High Altitude Speed

Gives Bomber Planes Speed Of 400 Miles An Hour

An armadillo engineer unveiled a turbulent uncertainty of an exhibit in the aviation building at the New York World's Fair to uncover the most powerful high altitude aircraft engine ever built.

Tested by both the United States Army and Navy, it will make possible speeds above 400 miles an hour for bombing planes for the first time. The engine, with a rating of 1,600 horsepower above altitudes of 20,000 feet, is highly supercharged, streamlined in accordance with specifications of the national advisory committee for aeronautics, it is bullet-like, compact and narrow of profile to reduce wind resistance.

Gravity is so great on the sun that an ordinary man would weigh two tons there.

SECRETARY OF WAR WITH NEW MILITARIAN



Mr. Hore-Belisha, accompanied by the Director of Mobilization, General Wemyss, visited the New Army militia around the Depot of the Queens Royal Regiment at Guilford, Surrey. The Secretary of War is here shown speaking over the microphone to a group of men who have not yet completely shed their civilian garb.

A New Country

Would Be Opened Up By Alaska—Cable Highways

Willis Thornton, American writer, says: Every one in a while you hear a ridiculous, creaking old voice saying: "Everything is being done. There are no more frontiers. We are doomed to stagnation and death."

It is bitterly untrue. Even if it were true in the physical sense of no more lands to conquer, no more people to discover, no more pioneers to break to the new, it could never be true in the realm of economics, or in the world of the spirit. For as our fathers broke the wilderness, so we must break the problem of starvation amidst abundance, of poverty amidst riches, of men without work in the midst of a world that has no more work to do.

But even on the physical side, it is not quite true. There is a land with snow peaks of unsurpassed grandeur, towering from 17,000 to 20,000 feet high. Chains of great lakes, some of them still unmined; a new grand canyon, and untold wealth of gold and other minerals. A way of doing it would be costly. But even the top figure of \$22,000,000 is far less than the cost of a single cruise. It is a chain of great lakes, some of them still unmined; a new grand canyon, and untold wealth of gold and other minerals. A way of doing it would be costly. But even the top figure of \$22,000,000 is far less than the cost of a single cruise.

Made A Mistake

Eminent French Surgeon Did Himself Out Of 5,000 Francs

Velpcean, the eminent French surgeon, successfully attended a five-year-old child, and the grateful mother called upon him and said: "I do not know how to express my gratitude. May I present you, however, with this pocketbook, embroidered with my own hands."

"Madam," said Velpcean, "my art is not merely a matter of feeling. My life has its necessities like yours. Allow me to decline your gift and gift and request a more substantial remuneration."

"But, Monsieur, what do you wish?"

"Fix the fee yourself."

"Five thousand francs, Madam."

"I am sorry to hear that," said Velpcean, "but I do not know how to express my gratitude. May I present you, however, with this pocketbook, embroidered with my own hands."

Volunteers Needed

London's Big Hospitals Ask Blood Donors To Register

"Blood transfusion volunteers may be called upon to donate blood to hospitals. The London Blood Donor's Register, which has been in operation since 1914, has been expanded to include all London's big hospitals. Over 60,000 donors ready to give blood, kept in cold storage, remains effective two months after being "tapped" from a donor.

Know All About It

Caribs Were Familiar With Tricols

The Caribs were the only Indians who defied the early Spanish conquerors. They fought the Caribbees. They knew the art of camouflage. They invented explosives to burn distant signals. They threw pottery balls which released a lethal gas, and they invented the lance which went to Europe later. But although they were never conquered, they became almost extinct through intermarriage.

Was Finally Delivered

Interesting and unusual is the incident which marks the disappearance and subsequent recovery of a letter. It was written by Miss Grace McRae, teacher of Chambersburg, Pa., in Saskatchewan, Sept. 20, 1935, to Miss Eileen Pammore, of La Pléche, Saskatchewan. The letter was found in a sack of grain in Port Williams, Ont., and posted by Mr. Brodie, June 11, 1939, reaching the friend for whom it was written nine months after it was written.

During 1937, Canada produced 1,401,091 tons of steel, highest reported since 1918, when the tonnage was 1,572,964.

"A BANK WHERE SMALL ACCOUNTS ARE WELCOME"



You'll be glad you have a savings account in the Bank of Montreal when you need money for an emergency, for vacation use, for payment of insurance or for other needs as they arise. If you have not already an account with us you are invited to open one—a deposit of one dollar is sufficient.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

A Successful Advertiser's Ideas

John Wannamaker, founder of the John Wannamaker store, Philadelphia, was the first advertising genius in the retail advertising field. In addition to the novelty of his advertising, he kept persistently at it. He once said:

"Continuous advertising, like continuous work, is most effective. If there is any enterprise in the world that a quitter should leave alone, it is advertising. Advertising does not jerk; it pulls. It begins very gently at first, but the pull is steady. It increases day by day, year by year, until it exerts an irresistible power. To discontinue your advertisement is the same as taking down your sign. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

**WANNAMAKER WAS RIGHT, AND HE PROVED IT
BY BUILDING UP A BIG BUSINESS !**

**FOLLOW HIS EXAMPLE BY ADVERTISING
PERSISTENTLY AND CONSISTENTLY IN**

The Carbon Chronicle

PIONEER ELEVATORS

Solicit your patronage in handling WHEAT BOARD, POOL and OPEN MARKET WHEAT DELIVERIES

Consult our agents concerning Government Wheat Price Guarantees



HAIL—AND SOME OF THE HAIL STORMS WHICH MADE HISTORY

Hail storms occur in many parts of the world, and the loss in dollars and cents to agriculture each year is quite a substantial sum. The severe hail storm, like the tornado, is always small, but it represents such a concentration of fury, and the destruction it causes is so complete, that it is always dreaded.

Alberta is a province that is peculiarly susceptible to hail damage. Meteorologists of repute maintain that more hail storms occur here than in any other province or state throughout the world. It is difficult to explain why this should be.

Hail is formed in the turbulent region at the front of a thunder storm, according to Dr. W.J. Humphreys of the United States Weather Bureau.

The air currents in the wan of such a storm are always in violent commotion upward and downward between relatively cold and warm regions of the atmosphere. As the moisture is carried upward it is congealed into the frozen particles known as hail. Hail may be swept upward in front of a storm several times before it finally drops to earth. Each time it rises to the height it receives a fresh coating of ice. That is why large hail stones frequently show several alternate layers.

Some terrible hail storms have occurred at various times in the earth's history. At Dallas, Texas, in 1926 tons of ice fell in the streets and buildings during fifty minutes, and in the business centre the stones attained the size of baseballs. The losses in the city and its vicinity were estimated at \$2 million.

An unusually severe hail storm swept a path five miles wide across part of Kansas on June 4th, 1927. Fields were left bare as highways. Trees were stripped of branches and leaves, and horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, rabbits, chickens and wild birds were killed. Hail stones piled drifts eight to fifteen feet deep and many of these drifts remained for three days.

One hail storm caused such widespread distress that it helped to bring about a great social upheaval. Beginning in the centre of France, July 13, 1788, this storm crossed Belgium and finally died out in Holland. No less than 1,309 communes in France suffered, and the total losses were estimated at \$5 million, an immense sum in that period. This disaster undoubtedly hastened the coming of the revolution.

At Potter, Nebraska, on July 6, 1928 hail stones as large as grapefruit fell. One was found to be seventeen inches in circumference and weighed 1½ lbs.

At a village in Roumania on May 1, 1928, six children were killed and ten adults were badly injured by hail during the celebration of the May Day festival. In 1929 on July 4th, two men and one woman were killed and several were injured by hail in the suburbs of Nuremberg, Bavaria. These events were quite exceptional, however, for the number of human beings killed or seriously injured by hail is insignificant.

SUCCESS —

Bessie A. Stanley's definition of success: "He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has enjoyed the trust of pure women, the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given them the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; whose memory a benediction."

THE BUSH HOMESTEADER

(G.D. Osborne)

By the laws of God I am a free man,
He gave the world to make what I can.
The first thing I did I took up a
homestead,
In a short time I knew I was wrong
in the head.
For this I know, God is not to blame,
But somehow or other, I was fooled
just the same.
The Land Agent said, "ten dollars,
please,"
When I got to it, 'twas all covered
with trees.
They were tall and healthy, looked
very grand,
Well, says I, that means some good
rich land.
I built my shack, called it "Home,

sweet home",
Here, says I, I can be all alone.
Built of straight logs and chinked
with moss,
In this little place I will surely be
boss.
The next thing in order, was to clear
the land,
With axe, saw and beetle, I gave a
glad hand.
The first tree I saw I gave a hard
whack,
And learned very quickly it was hard
on the back.
I puffed and I snorted before that
tree would fall,
For it had to come out, stump, root
and all.
When it finally tumbled and on the
ground did lay,
I was so darned tired I called it a day.

Then home to the shack with my ache
weary feet,
For a cup of tea and a bite to eat.
As on my spruce bed I lay moaning,
I wondered from where my pay was
coming.
With hands all blistered and overalls
torn,
I was badly disgusted and very forlorn
I rolled and I tumbled and all through
the night,
The mosquitos so thick they put out
the light.
Along came the depression making
times so hard,
That for supper I had only some
bread and some lard.
After dreaming bad dreams got out of
my bed
And for a change at breakfast, had
lard and bread.

I applied to the Government for some
needed relief,
The darned old Mountie called me a
thief.
Back to the homestead with guts in a
knot,
I dug some more rabbit out of the pot.
Would visit my neighbor and get a
big feast
Of homegrown bannock made of flour
and yeast.
Back to the homestead I quickly would
get,
And with a cup full of salts I would
make it yet.
Next came a neighbor, my binder to
get,
That was four years ago, it isn't
home yet.
Not only the men borrow but women
as well,
When you ask for return, some say—
go to H—.
You may think this all fluey and not
a bit true,
Just ask for their names, I'll send
them to you.
The women, poor souls, God certainly
will bless,
I haven't seen one with a real decent
dress.
The girls are fine but they cry and
they bawl,
When they have to go courtin' in the
blue overall.
The kiddies, poor things, come in for
their share,
When they have to sleep at night in
beds of moose hair.
In the morning for breakfast they
have tough moose meat,
And all the day long they go with
bare feet.
They are stunted and starved and can-
not grow,
If needed for soldiers, they would
make a poor show.
They have no shoes with which to
make tracks,
Oh, you hard-hearted Abie, why put
on the tax.
You have upheld the teachers with
high salaries in schools,
And the homesteaders pay the price
like a big bunch of fools.
You have travelled and studied, you
have done your best,
But you haven't done a darn thing
better than the rest.
My land I have plowed and seeded to
grain,
I knew it would grow with plenty of
rain.
It looked nice and green and grew
very high,
But a frost came and ruined it the
middle of July.
If the frost failed to come and it grew
nice and tall,
Along would come a snowstorm and
bury it all.
Six years have I labored, raised only
one crop,
Have now decided homesteading's a
flop.
I labored and starved, done the best
I could,
All I have to show for it is plenty of
wood.
Have tried to be cheerful, meet life
with a smile,
But this Bush Homesteading is not
worth while.
Am now getting old, cannot longer
do my part,
So here's my experience for the Home
Loving Heart.
Prairie Echo, Alberta

"All I have to
say is....

"We farmers would never have
gained a Wheat Board if it had not
been for the Wheat Pool.

"And we farmers will never hold
the Wheat Board if the Pool loses its
strength and influence. I know, too,
that this strength stems
from grain deliveries from
farmers like me.

"I know perfectly well
what I am doing when my
wheat goes to Alberta Pool
Elevators. I KNOW I'M
RIGHT.

"Everyone knows that
Alberta Pool Elevators
give exceptional service,
not only to the individual
farmers, but to the entire farm-
ing community.

"And if 20 per cent more
Alberta farmers, or even 10 per
cent more, would patronize Pool
elevators in a short time the
debt to the government would
be wiped out and the Pool system
would be operating on a patron-
age dividend basis."



*My Grain
Goes to*

Alberta Pool Elevators

At a dinner recently, a man sitting
next to a lady was, to say the least,
inebriated. He leered at her and com-
mented: "Shay, you're the ugliest wo-
man I've ever seen!"

Angrily the lady retorted: "And
you're the drunkest man I've ever
seen!"

"I know madam," replied the tipsy
one, "but I'll get over that in the
morning."